REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,532.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in *advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

o the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

DAWJEE DOSSABHOY & CO., PRINTERS—BOMBAY.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. LAING, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	April 1873.
" Ratnagherry	6	" Colombo	14
" Vingorla	7	" Galle	15
" Carwar	7	" Nerapatam	18
" Mangalore	8	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	9	" Coconada	22
" Tellicherry	9	" Vizagapatam	23
" Badagherry	9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Calicut	9	" Gopalpore	24
" Beypore	10	" False Point	25
" Cochin	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	27
" Allepey	11		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The s.s INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th April 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	April 1873.	Leave BUSREH	April 1873.
" Kurrachee	15	" Fao	30
" Guadur	18	" Bushire	May 2
" Muscat	18	" Bushire	2
" Bunder Abbas	20	" Linga	7
" Linga	22	" Bunder Abbas	9
" Bahrein	24	" Muscat	11
" Kuweit	24	" Guadur	16
" Fao	26	" Kurrachee	16
Arrive BUSREH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

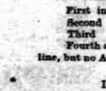
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th April 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 8	3 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

...as and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac ... at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, ...d Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder ..., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required ...from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding

J. A. SHEPHERD.

...t, Bombay.

...OACH AND GOGO FERRY.

...M FERRY (under Contract ... Government).—A STEAM FERRY ...between BROACH and GOGO.

...-WOACH TO GOGO.

...	...	Rs. 5 0
...	...	" 3 8
...	...	" 1 8
...	...	" 4 0
...	...	" 4 0

...h Ferry Boat will leave Gogo ... and FRIDAY, and Broach ...d SATURDAY.

... on application to the Under-

...JEE at Broach.

... Gogo.

...mbay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

...9th October 1872.

...A SUEZ CANAL.

...RS. HUGHES

...EPHEW'S well-known and fa- ...ssenger Steam-ships will SAIL from ...BAY as under :—

...BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. ...er, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship ...OTT."

...-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted ... all possess every comfort.

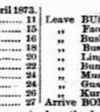
...t, each Steamer will carry an experienced ...5, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but in- ...ture, Bedding Linen, &c.

..., apply to the Undersigned, who will supply ...ins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	36	22	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL 1873.

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st MAY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. STEPHENSON, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, s.s. Stephenson.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The STEAM FERRY now plying between BROACH and GOGO will on and after the 7th April next ply between SURAT and GOGO.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st March 1873.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 31st March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. S. MURRAY, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BLUE CROSS LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 8TH APRIL.

THE fine new full-powered s.s. GRESHAM, 1,811 tons register, has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers only. The Cabins are all on the upper deck with large sash windows, and there is a handsome dining saloon 60 feet in length. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Beer, which can be had on board, of good quality and at reasonable rates.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400

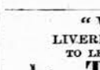
For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.



THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on Upper Deck. She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

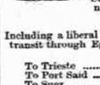
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed by the HIDALGO and XANTHO.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, on or about the 10th April, to be followed by the Extra Steamer CALYPSO, 1,334 Tons, to leave on or about the 29th April 1873. These Steamers have good accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th March 1873.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY'S NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons	650 H.P., on 31st March.
KHEDIVE	3,742 "	600 " on 14th April.
CEYLON	3,912 "	450 " on 28th
DECCAN	3,128 "	600 " on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	" 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.
Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GAIWARRY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHUSENAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of Mortgagees Marwady Padma Sewajee, Khooba Sewajee, and Deva Umra, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Soodkia Babajee and Baloo Raghoonath Chawan :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of an oart called Kuliwady, situate at western side of Kalbadevee road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 422, containing by admeasurement 6,311 square yards, and bounded on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the oart of Mingoel Pereira, on or towards the north by the public passage, on or towards the south by the oart of Vittoba Jewunjee.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at Brighton Villa, Victoria Cross Road, opposite "Sans Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the handsome and select household furniture of Alfred King, who is proceeding to England, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Land or Ground at Girgaum Back Road.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Burjorjee Maneckjee Butlewalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot on the 15th of April next at 4 P.M., the following valuable land or ground, in 8 parcels.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1,887 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Mancel Antome de Souza, on or towards the west partly by the property of Cowasjee Hormusjee Ghandi, partly by that of Dadachoy Rustomjee Sheroff, and partly by that of Burjorjee Merwanjee Mowjee, on or towards the north partly by the property of the said Cowasjee Hormusjee, partly by that of Dinshaw Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, partly by that of Pestonjee Jehangeerjee Lamna, and partly by that of Mesquitos, and on or towards the south by the aforesaid Girgaum Back Road, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 296.

List and Extent of the Parcels.

Parcel No. 1—	88	square yard or	1-10-2-9 kathies.
"	No. 2—258-4-9	" "	3-25-1-9 ditto
"	No. 3—209-5-9	" "	2-54 ditto
"	No. 4—245-5-9	" "	3-12-5-9 ditto
"	No. 5—24 -7-9	" "	3-15-4-9 ditto
"	No. 6—251-6-9	" "	3-8-3-9 ditto
"	No. 7—254-7-9	" "	3-21-4-9 ditto
"	No. 8—329-8-9	" "	4-18-7-9 ditto

The plan of the premises can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 4, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Doctor J. Shillito.

The same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner and breakfast services, plated ware such as dish covers, vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, tea sets, bread basket, table and chamber candlestick, cutlery &c., carved blackwood furniture, such as, round dinings, and camo tables, side board, dining, drawing room, easy, folding and rocking chairs, conversation, and reclining couches, round, pier, sofa, and writing tables, plated and bronze double and single light hanging argand lamps, chiffoniers, ornament stands, screen, hat stand, tea poys, table ornaments, pictures, carpet, iron four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes press, china camphorwood chest of drawers with book cases, towel horses, clothes basket, dispense and cook room articles, &c.

Now on catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, No. 40, Meadow Street—

10 Cases eau de cologne, 1 case birds' cages, 1 case French scented assorted soap, 1 case Turkish caps, 2 second-hand iron safes, 1 case containing guns, plated wares, and a few dozens of ginger ale.

On account and risk of Abdoolallee Meeashaeb Surufallee—

V F—12 bales Printing Paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, situate at Mahaluxmee, or Breach Candy Road, near the Worley Causeway.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of February 1871, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee, Mr. Oujamun Cassumaljee, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next, at 4 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Ramchund Wassoodeo, and Narayen Withul, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All those eleven pieces or parcels of foras freehold vacant new salt batty land or ground, or hereditaments and premises, situate at Mahaluxmee or Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort, near the Worley Causeway, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north of the new Foras Road, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the Worley Flats, and partly by the Byculla Flats, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Jehangeerjee Pithawalla, on the south by the said New Foras Road, and on the south by the batty fields, formerly belonging to Bhica Nemajee and Maloo Rutnajee, containing by admeasurement six thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts, as exed by the Collector of Bombay, for ground rent under Nos. 475, 476, and 477, and numbered 499 in the Foras Land Commissioner's Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 Cases White Jaconets.
5 " Grey Dhoties.
4 Bdl s Orange Twist, No. 20.
200 Boxes Finest Stone Candles, 11 and 12 oz.
A fine 14 Stopper Harmonium (percussion action).

AT 2 P.M., Precisely.

A breech-loader gun.
A magnificent trained Grey Arab Charger.
A good walker, docile and about 14-3 with saddle and bridle, complete.
A Shepherd Watch Dog, half-bred Irish Terrier.

SALE OF NEW OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order and in the jutha of Messrs. Vurdmain Poonsey and Co. and on account and at the risk of Eshwardass Kustoor.

25 candies New Oomrawuttee Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF TURPENTINE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st April, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Blundell, Spence & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indentors Messrs. Heptoola Allibhoy and Co.

250 Drums Turpentine each, containing 5 gallons.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Dyal Jairaz and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Ramjee Jetha, the following landed property, viz. :

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground of which Rahimbhoy Abdoobhoy is the Fazendar with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay at Chinch Bunder Third Row, assessed by the Collector or Assessment under No. 19, formerly under No. 20 and 21) co-sharers by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth, on the east side thereof, and 18 feet 9 inches on the west side thereof, and in length 61 feet and 6 inches on the north side thereof, and 61 feet and 6 inches on the south side thereof, and bounded on the east by the Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, on the west by the Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the north by the house of Currimbhoy Ebrahim, and on the south by the house of Cachee Ebram Moosa, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dyal Jairaz.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee Dyal Jairaz.

Bombay, 22nd March 1873.

PAIR OF MAGNIFICENT WALERS.

(The Property of a Military Officer leaving Bombay.)

FOR SALE, the two well-known Bay Walers, CHARLES EDWARD and PRETENDER, 15 hands each, and 7 years old. These are in comparably well-matched, very showy, and perfectly docile, are driven with perfect ease in a light four-wheeled dogcart by a lady. Both are thoroughly broken in charger, and both carry a Lady. Can be seen at any given time at one hour's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 32
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. YEDDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Lorne.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CROSBY, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Crosby.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS there is a reason to believe that an attempt was made on the afternoon of SATURDAY last, the 22nd instant, to SET FIRE to the premises of the GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited, it is hereby made known that any person or persons who can and will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders, will receive the above Reward.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 27th March 1873.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES and LASHING and SHAKING COOLIES at the Company's Factory at Bellary.

Information as to terms and other particulars can be had by applying to the Undersigned.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

धि अकबार काटन प्रेस कंपनी, लिमिटेड.

धी अक्बार प्रटन प्रेश कंपनी, लीमीटिड.

NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1873, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To pass and confirm the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By Order,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

AN ASSISTANT (EUROPEAN) in a Mercantile House in Calcutta, where the Establishment is being reduced, desires an engagement in a like capacity, in a Bank or other responsible position. Has had many years experience both of Banking (on the Scotch system) and of Manchester Manufactures, and has a thorough knowledge of Bookkeeping. Can be recommended by present employers.

FOR SALE, TWO 30 H.P. Cylindrical BOILERS with Steel Flues. Further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

BRICE & Co.

Rampart Row.

BAPTY'S BRAN is the BEST FOOD FOR HORSES. No Grain is requisite while using it. Price 12 annas per maund.

SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS, Superfine kiln-dried FLOUR, (*fresh ground*) always on hand.

Confectionary of all descriptions.

Mill and Bakery, Falkland Road, Fort Shop, 2, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by an English Firm a HINDOO CLERK who can speak and write English fluently and is able to keep Books. None need apply who has not been in a Merchant's Office before. Address in own hand-writing, accompanied with testimonials, stating Salary expected, to Z. N. K., Office of this Paper.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—The TIME for the RECEIPT of TENDERS for the CONTRACT for COLLECTION and DELIVERY of GOODS and PARCELS at Poona and Sholapore, previously advertised, is EXTENDED to TUESDAY, the 15th April, proximo, up to noon, on which day SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Agent's Office.

Full particulars in connection with the Contract can be obtained at the Traffic Offices in Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th March 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—First and Second Class PASSENGER RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES, issued on TUESDAY the 8th April and intervening days will be AVAILABLE for RETURN ON ANY DAY up to and INCLUDING the 21ST APRIL 1873.

On THURSDAY, the 10th April, the LOCAL TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-5 P.M. will be worked through to Narel for the convenience of Visitors to Matheran.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will also leave Narel at 6-30 A.M. on MONDAY MORNING, the 14th, and MONDAY MORNING, the 21st proximo, arriving in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDINARY and RETURN and the COUPON TICKETS will be AVAILABLE by these Trains.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th March 1873.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. ELLORA,
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF
MANILLA CIGARS.

JUST RECEIVED PER S.S. BAGDAD,
A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY,
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2,
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

JUST LANDED, PER S.S. URBINO,
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO,
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO,
BIRD'S EYE;—CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE, LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRMS :

C. W. CARR & Co.....Calcutta.

CARR & SON.....Conduit Street, London.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES	from Rs.	150 to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	"	100 to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	"	2,000 to 3,000
CONCERTINAS (German)	"	8 to 25
CONCERTINAS (Anglo-German)	"	15 to 45
CONCERTINAS (English)	"	100 to 250
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	"	30 to 75
VIOLAS do do	"	50 to 100
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	"	150 to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	"	35 to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 strings	"	12 to 40
TAMBOURINES	"	3 to 15
BONES (Real Round o' Beef) set	"	2 to 4
FLUTES	"	10 to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	"	50 to 100
FLUTINAS	"	30 to 50
TRIANGLES	"	5 to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.
"ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.
REAL ROMAN do do
CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.
MILITARY BAND REQUISITES.
GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.
ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
ALBUMS, WRITING CASES, AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.
BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

GOODS RECEIVED ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

SHIPPING AND CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN A MOST EXPEDITIOUS MANNER.

ORDERS FROM UP-COUNTRY EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH AND UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
MUSIC SALOONS,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BURLINGTON
HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON
IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-6 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to draw attention to their several Departments which have recently been greatly replenished.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning shares. Government Paper unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—Owing to the arrival of three Canal steamers, rates for Liverpool have been depressed, and £2-17-6 has been the highest rate obtainable. For May shipment there has been more enquiry, and £2-18-9 has been paid. By sailing vessels the demand is limited, and rates have a downward tendency. The ship Claverhouse has been chartered to load a cargo of cotton from Kurrachee to Hongkong.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	227½
6,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	108
14,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231½
.....	£20	109·12	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·12·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,465
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	880
6,000	1,000	all	12p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co.	550
250	3,000	650	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	240
130	12,500	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	6,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co.	1,640
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	460
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	980
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	5,650
300	9,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.	2,800 nl.
150	9,500	all	900	Fort Press Co.	6,800
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	720
200	1,000	all	2,0 p.a.	Franci Press Co.	775
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydr aulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.	860
200	400	250	42½ p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
200	2,000	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,200
200	1,000	200	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	210
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	470
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,000	1,000	250 p.a.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	800	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,750
900	1,250	all	80 p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,205
502	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,450xd
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	960
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,260
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	420
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100 p.a.	Oriental	2,900
690	2,500	2,400	216 p.a.	Royal	2,000
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,390
60,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g's Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	460
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16 to 1d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 21/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/32d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 23/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	225 to 226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	116¾ to 110½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	102½ to 102¾
Four & alf per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
13 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	92
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues very quiet, and prices are weaker. First holders are, however, quite unwilling to effect sales at lower rates offered by the dealers, and consequently the business doing is extremely small. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

1,000 pieces Grey T. Cloths fine 32 in. 24 yds. 7 lbs. Rs. 4 9 0
1,500 „ „ Jaconets 40 „ 20 „ 2½ „ „ 2 1 0
500 „ „ Shirtings fine 45 „ 20 „ 7 „ „ 5 2 6
450 pairs White Dhoters 44 „ 10 „ „ 2 2 6

COTTON.

The market closed firm with a good demand. The following are our closing quotations:—

100 candies	New Mowa & Bhow.	Ready ...at	Rs. 220
75 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 218-220
100 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 218
100 „	Bhowngugar	„ ...at	„ 216-218
50 „	Cutch	„ ...at	„ 208
25 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 205
75 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 200
25 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 210
50 „	Veraval	„ ...at	„ 200
25 „	Rhandeish	„ ...at	„ 202½
125 „	Broach M. G.	„ ...at	„ 246-247½
25 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 247
200 „	Rhandeish	„ ...at	„ 205
50 „	Cutch	„ ...at	„ 207
50 „	Comrawuttee F.P.B.	„ ...at	„ 212½
75 „	Akote	„ ...at	„ 224
50 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 222½
25 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 224
25 „	Julgaum	„ ...at	„ 223
25 „	„ „	„ ...at	„ 208
25 „	Nuggur W.S.	„ ...at	„ 200

CALCUTTA.—26TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported:—

—In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-14 to 102, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 to 104.

5 per cents. at Rs. 110-4.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—30TH MARCH, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th March, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 27 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th March, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th March, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 10 minutes.

Via Suez, 30th March, 9-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 30th March, 4-40 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th March is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 2	0 6
„ Kurrachee	3 30	0 5

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Yeddo (s)	Owens	London, Feb. 21.
29	Lorne (s)	Butcher	London, Feb. 22.
	Crosby (s)	Voile	London, Feb. 17.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool, Oct. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Kingdom o'Fife	Irvin	Calicut.
	Mouldelie	Rhind	Moulmein.
	Acacia	Henderson	Kurrachee.
	Kerata Roodria	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.
	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Alice Otto (s)	Gibb	Liverpool.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Hibbert	Coast and Cochin.
	Claverhouse	Strachan	Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Parkins	England.

The ship Arcturus, Williams, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Barque Fazul Currim, to Mauritius.

Steamer Arabia, to Coast, Calcutta and Chins, &c.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 30th March, 8 A.M.—Steamer Orissa from Aden arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atholl s, 79 barrels copperas, Hassum Jaemahomed & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 75 cases claret, 30 cases old tom, and 30 cases vinegar, Volkart Brothers.

Gresham s, 25 hogsheads beer, Dinshaw Scrabjee & Co.

Roodee, 9 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Kingdom O'Fife, 28 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 59 bales paper, A C Gumpert.

FROM GENOA.

Asia s, 51 cases brandy, J D Hadelia; 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Alexandra, 50 bales cotton, E Latham & Co; 3 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.

Hannah Law, 100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 68 bales cotton, M Candase; 200 bales cotton, J Siegfried & Co.

Atalanta s, 368 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 200 bales cotton, S Hobart & Co; 150 bales cotton, T Doongersee; 50 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 400 bundles galls, S Mooljee; 150 bales wool, L Kimjee; 100 bales cotton, V Brothers; 300 bales cotton, B Samjee.

Atholl s, 500 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers.

Gresham s, 20 bags wheat, Lyon & Co; 25 cwts horns, M. Allana; 84 bales cotton, B Ambaidass.

Cingalese s, 800 bundles myrabollams, R Brothers; 250 bales cotton, R Steuart & Co.

Ravensworth Castle s, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, P Runchordass; 79 bales cotton, K Toolseedass; 65 bales cotton, M Darsey; 542 bundles galls, R Manockchund; 125 bales cotton, G Damodar.

Bengalese s, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales wool, G Vuria.

Australia s, 1 bale wool, R Alladinbhoy; 50 bales wool, B. Canjee; 30 bales cotton, P Cassels & Co.

Ellora s, 50 bales cotton, B Brothers.

Khedive s, 1,750 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Violet s, 100 bales cotton, F Scott & Co; 500 bundles galls, P Maddonjee.

FOR LONDON.

America s, 2 bales hides, R Mahomed; 12 bundles skins, V Brothers; 99 bundles deer horns, M Allana; 6 bales hides, F Goolamhoosan; 30 pieces ivory, and 2 cases tortoiseshells, S Fattabhoy; 50 cases hingda, R Alimza.

Australia s, 2 cases shawls, H Moorad; 1 case shawl, H Goolam Khory.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ellora s, 50 bales cotton, K Nixon & Co.

Asia s, 1 bale cotton, J Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s, 10 packages hides, Bouneviaile and Sibille; 495 bags coffee, P Vinay & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hilton Philipson s, 200 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Chester s, 200 bales cotton, A Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 136 bales cotton, F Dewmull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 28.

Hayshe, Captain, Staff, on leave, from Mhow.

Mathias, Major, Bengal Staff, on furlough, from Baitool.

Foulger, Lieutenant, 108th Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.

Dandridge, Lieutenant-Colonel, 40th N. I., on furlough, from Ferozepore.

Dickenson, Lieutenant, 2-60th Rifles, on duty, from England.

Veale, M. D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Paxton, Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, from Madras.

Trimnell, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Staff, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Allan, Major, 41st Foot, on leave, from Mooltan.

Hayes, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, Bengal, from England.

MARCH 29.

Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Champion, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.

Reed, Assistant Surgeon, 2-12th Foot, on duty, to Ferozepore.

MARCH 30.

Foulger, Lieutenant, 108th Foot, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Marx, Lieutenant, 68th Foot, on duty, to Deolalee.

The following officers will leave to-day for England and other places:—

Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Boone, Captain, 6th Madras Native Infantry, on leave, to Secunderabad.

Newbury, —, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Alexander, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

Basden, Colonel, 45 h N. I., on furlough, to England.

Dandridge, Lieutenant-Colonel, 40th N. I., on furlough, to England.

Fagan, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

Hayes, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, Bengal, from leave, to Allahabad.

Veale, M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, to rejoin, to Calcutta.

Dickinson Lieutenant, 2-60th Rifles, on duty, to Murree.

Trant, Lieutenant, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, to England.

Pickering, Lieutenant, 48th Foot, on leave, to England.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WITH SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

MILITARY ITEMS.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; Burmah; and Miscellaneous.

GENERAL NEWS—

The Viceroy's Statement Regarding the Budget.
Supreme Legislative Council.
The Fancy Dress Ball of Purbhoos of Bombay.
Another Rumsay Vessel from Bombay Harbour.
Arrival of the Flagship Glasgow from Zanzibar.
To Cotton Merchants: How to avoid Failures.
The Number of Cubs a Tiger produces at a Birth.
Horses for India.
Compulsory Retirement.
Affirmation of the Conviction and Sentence of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Sucoaram Ragheba.
The Memorial regarding the Port Trust Bill.
Bombay Cotton Crop Report.
Exports of Cotton from Bombay.
Muscat Official News Report.
Departure of Her Majesty's Troop-ship Crocodile.
The Garo Expedition.
Closing of the Calcutta Exhibition.
An Intelligence Department.
Afghanistan.

NEWS LETTERS—

Baroda.
Aden.
Umballa.
Joudhpore.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—

Vaccination.
Hydraulic Dock at Hog Island.
Mildew in Piece-Goods.
The Military Strength of India.
The Water Supply of India.
The Trial of Niaz Mahomed Khan.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—

Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Punjab Orders.

COMMERCIAL—

Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Companies in Liquidation—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, and B. B. & C. I. Railway—Bombay Price Current.

SHIPPING—

Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ENGLEDUE—March 3rd, at Hillside, Tavistock, Devon, Eliza McIver, the beloved wife of William Engledue, Captain R. E., and youngest, daughter of the late Captain G. Forrest, V. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDEN—March 24th, at Delhi, the wife of Captain Harden, 109th Regiment, of a son.

KEELAN—March 25th, at Oonao, Oudh, the wife of E. J. Keelan, D. P. W., of a daughter.

JOHNSON—March 21st, at Madras, the wife of Mr. T. W. Johnson, Registrar Public Works Secretariat, of a daughter.

PENNYCUICK—March 24th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Colonel Pennycuick, C.B., R.-yal Artillery, of a daughter.

WALLACE—March 23rd, at Seakote, the wife of A. Wallace, Punjaub Northern State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMSON—FLOURAC—March 19th, at the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by Monsiegnor Goiram, Anny Mary, widow of Joseph Williamson, of Serajgunge, to Captain T. T. Flourac, Commanding at Chandernagore.

DEATH.

CROSS—March 24th, of cholera, William George Cross, late of the Firm of Messrs. Smith and Stanistreet, aged 26 years 1 month and 17 days.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

IT was supposed, somewhat prematurely, that as the budget for 1872-73 could not be discussed by the Council of India the ordinary financial statement which usually accompanies the budget would not be made. Our telegram of Saturday evening, however, informs us that the financial statement has been submitted and that it was published in the *Gazette of India* on that day. The telegraphic summary of the budget appears amongst our other telegrams to-day, and for convenience of reference we tabulate the figures somewhat in the order in which they are arranged in the budget:—

1872-73.	Receipts.	Ordinary expenditure.	Surplus.
	£	£	£
Actuals	50,109,093	46,984,915	3,124,178
Regular Estimate	49,905,009	48,551,000	1,354,000
Budget Estimate	48,286,000	48,066,000	220,000
Extraordinary Expenditure, public works	1,628,474	2,307,000	3,878,000

If the law permits no discussion of the budget by the Council unless additional taxation is required to supply a deficit, such a satisfactory condition of finance does not seem sufficient to warrant the Finance Minister with holding the usual explanatory financial statement: and indeed to a man of Sir Richard Temple's susceptibilities the order to submit only a dry budget of figures would be little short of a public punishment. The abolition of the Income-tax, the provision for an expenditure of nearly four millions for extraordinary public works "without borrowing," and an excess of one and a half millions on the estimated opium revenue, were facts of too much significance to allow them to go forth mixed up with the dry figures of the budget. The Finance Department felt itself entitled publicly to pronounce a panegyric on the results of its annual labours, and we are not at all surprised to learn that Sir Richard Temple echoed the praises which he considered to be due to the successful work of the year in these words:—"The past has been the "most prosperous year in the financial history "of India since the establishment of the budget "system." But we gather from the telegram that the chief causes which have operated to promote an equilibrium between income and expenditure and give a sufficient surplus to allow the income tax to lapse, were a reduction of expenditure and unlooked-for opium revenue, so that the actual "prosperity" of India is not quite so clearly made out after all. The "surpluses" are referred to with complacency, and with these no fault can be found. But the question arises, is the Income-tax to be made compensatory to the opium revenue? This year the opium revenue is in excess, and there is to be no Income-tax. Sir Richard Temple assured us two years ago that a tax upon incomes was only resorted to when the budget showed a deficit. The speculative, because uncertain, returns from opium have proved troublesome to the financial mind, and hence arises the temper which has been exhibited by the public to an Income-tax. The same spirit would have been shown to any other tax that might be put on in the same objectionable way. An impost which is allowed to range between nothing and 5 per cent. upon realized incomes cannot be viewed with favour by anybody. Let any man who has paid an income-tax in India during the last ten years be asked to say whether he has felt the tax itself more oppressive than the uncertain amount which he might be called upon to contribute. We can hardly be expected to be in favour of any sliding tax, especially when it is permitted to have a very great range.

The telegram further informs us that previous deficits from 1869-70 to 1872-73 have been counteracted by the total surpluses during the same period, which amounted to £6,000,000, and that the total receipts from Income-tax during these years have been £4,500,000. The Income-tax receipts have not quite supplied the deficits, but nearly so, and the payers of that tax may now regard themselves as the saviours of the credit of the country. Where would we have been without them? This is a question which they may ask of the people who pay all the other taxes of the country.

The information that "The interest on the Indian debt has been "reduced since 1871-72 by £235,000 yearly" is far important that it will afford us an opportunity of congratulating ourselves that during the period when this reduction was made the Empire has been peace. It would be premature for us to say more about the figures of the budget for the present: the week will give us the financial statement and the complete budget, when we can go through this important public document at our leisure.

THE Provincial budget estimate for the Public Works Department, which has just been issued by the Bombay Government, is the third yearly programme of expenditure from Provincial services prepared since the declaration of Lord Mayo's celebrated policy of the decentralization of the finances of India. That policy was announced in December 1870, and bore its first fruits in the following official year of 1871-72. By its operations the local Government in the Financial Department has to allot from the aggregate of its available ways and means, such sums as it can spare for its several departments; and one of the chief products of the Imperial policy above mentioned has been the saving of the friction with the Supreme Government which attended on a perpetual effort by the local administrations to wrest larger sums for local expenditure which it was suspected were perhaps not quite fairly withheld from them. Another very gratifying result to all concerned is the far greater care enforced by the foreknowledge of the limit of the resources at the disposal of a local administration, in what is expressively signified by the homely adage of "cutting one's "coat according to one's cloth." All latent expectation that were the year's outlay to exceed the year's allotment, there yet remained the inexhaustible resources of the Imperial Government to draw upon, has vanished under the existing arrangement. The condition now is, if you do not measure your expenditure by the standard of your known assets, you must increase the latter by taxation, and run the gauntlet of public disfavour. Such an enterprize was ventured upon by the Bombay Government in its unhappily conceived non-agricultural cess, the ill-success of which impost led to its abandonment in the very next year following its institution, and it was only the other day that Lord Northbrook congratulated Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government in that it had resolved to drop that tax altogether for the future. The repeal of the Act may consequently be looked for almost immediately. We have not seen the "budget estimate," as it is called, for all the several services of the entire Presidency, so are not able to say what the gross ways and means for next year may be; but from the figures in the Public Works Department now before us, it is to be gathered that the Provincial allotment to that Department is Rs. 31,82,000. This small sum appears to be supplemented by grants from two other sources.

Provincial funds	Rs. 31,82,000
Local funds	„ 10,82,000
Contributions	„ 3,58,000
	Rs. 46,22,000

And this is the aggregate amount available for the public works of the large area comprised in this Presidency and Sind, admitting of an expenditure, at a ratio of only about Rs. 35-4 to the square mile of territory. Are we correct in assuming that this is only a section of the programme of expenditure on public works in the next year? It is difficult to accept the very small figures set down as the grant from "Local "funds" as representing the whole of the amount for expenditure available from that source; but in the absence of any explanation, there is no help for it, though we protest that the local funds should be called upon to do more than contribute only £108,200 towards the public works of the country. The "contributions" are for the following works:—

New Sailors' Home	Rs. 1,08,000
University Library and Clock Tower	„ 1,50,000
Elphinstone High School	„ 1,00,000
	Rs. 3,58,000

The three donors are the Gaekwar, Mr. Premchund Roychund, and Sir Albert Sassoon respectively.

The distribution made of the whole amount at the disposal of the Public Works Department is almost beyond criticism from the entire absence of information as to the reasons which have led to it. We can only state the figures: they are—

For Original works	...	...	...	Rs. 26,47,000
„ Repairs	...	...	...	„ 10,40,000
„ Establishment	...	...	...	„ 9,00,000
„ Tools and Plant	...	...	...	„ 35,000
				Rs. 46,22,000

The percentage of the establishment charge on the total is a trifle above 19. As far as the document we have examined shows, the public gets no further information in the abstract, unless it goes to the trouble of analysing the figures for itself, and in one important respect, at least, we have done this for our readers. The following table, drawn up by ourselves, exhibit in contrast the total sum of money given to each of the several Collectorates, arranged according to the extent of allotment:—

	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	12,59,000	...	12,59,000
Poona	2,67,000	1,03,000	3,70,000
Sattara	1,92,000	32,000	2,24,000
Guzerat Salt works	2,50,000	...	2,50,000
Canara	1,32,000	1,17,000	2,49,000
North Concan	96,800	53,500	1,50,300
Kulladghee (including Belgaum in the repairs.)	50,000	88,000	1,38,000
Kaira	1,07,000	6,000	1,13,000
Dharwar	36,000	60,500	96,500
Ahmedabad	43,400	45,400	88,800
Rutnagherry	69,000	28,200	88,200
Khandeish	7,000	80,000	87,000
Nassick	20,000	44,500	64,500
Lower Sind	37,500	19,000	56,500
Surat and Broach	17,300	26,500	43,800
Ghar and Biggare divisions	15,800	14,200	30,000
Minor expenditure all over the Presidency	1,14,600	202,200	3,16,800
	26,45,000	10,4 ,000	36,85,400
Establishment	...	...	9,00,000
Tools and Plant	...	...	35,000
		Rs.	46,20,400

The Presidency gets the lion's share, even after deducting the 3½ lakhs of contributions. The general rate-payers are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the residents in our city for contributing (though perhaps involuntarily) to the magnificent structures which are rising around us. Those concerned in this budget estimate are—

	To cost.
New Secretariat Offices	Rs. 12,63,000
Post Offices to the Public Works buildings	„ 24,000
Native General Hospital	„ 2,49,000
Sailors' Home	„ 3,06,000
University Senate Hall	„ 4,15,000
„ Library and Clock Tower	„ 5,28,000
Elphinstone High School	„ 5,69,000
High Court	„ 14,67,000
School of Art	P
Colaba Diversion Road	P

For the sake of fair play, however, it must be allowed that six out of the ten works have originated in the splendid contributions granted by private persons, and Government have met this liberality in a manner which on the whole must be allowed to be fitting to the occasion.

The 21 lakhs which it is laid down in this budget as to be spent on civil buildings, are scattered among 47 separate works, of which

17 are for the accommodation of District Revenue Officers
13 for Judicial and Police
5 for Hospitals
5 for Education
2 for Public offices (Direction)
1 for Registration
1 for Charitable Institution
1 for Telegraph
1 for Revenue
1 for Sundries

47

The tendency to give the district revenue and judicial officers better accommodation to re-place that in which they have too long pluckily administered their districts, is gratifying, and we trust that the scandal of our officers having to dispense justice in thatched huts, or dilapidated bungalows, or, still worse, in their private dwelling-houses, will soon be removed from us. The 6¾ lakhs proposed to be expended on the communications of the country are spread among 16 items—

4 of which are connected with *coast* roads
5 open up the *inland* communications of the districts they traverse
5 afford facilities to traffic on existing lines of *inland* ro

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. AUSTRALIA, 3,648 tons, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for England, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers :—

For Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Romayne and child.
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. C. Pratt and 4 children.
Mr. E. Willmot.
Capt. and Mrs. Newbery and infant.
Mr. J. L. Parker.
Lt. and Mrs. Hutchinson and infant.
Col. and Mrs. Basden.
Col. W. S. Rose.
Capt. and Mrs. A. Irvin and 2 infants.
Capt. and Mrs. Maguire and 2 infants.
Col. and Mrs. Lucas and 4 children.
Mr. and Mrs. Large.
Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Cummins.
Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Stewart.
Col. and Mrs. Wilson and infant.
Mr. Anderson.
Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan.
Mr. and Mrs. Rowlotham.
Mr. J. Wenden
Capt. and Mrs. J. Smith and 4 children.
Mr. J. McCall.
Mr. Ellison.
Commander Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Browning and 3 children.
Mr. G. Greenfield.
Mr. Cayzer.
Mr. H. K. Wilch.
Mr. Trant.
Mrs. J. Hamilton and infant.
Mrs. Mason and infant.
Mrs. Jardine and 3 children.
Mrs. Trimnell and child.
Mrs. Gillespie.
Mrs. Fleming and 2 children.
Mrs. Cowley and infant.
Mrs. Allen and infant.
Mrs. Richardson and infant.
Mrs. Benson and infant.
Mrs. R. K. Taunton.
Mrs. Onslow and 4 children.
Mrs. Huyshe.
Mrs. Roberts and 4 children.
Mrs. Neuberg.
Mrs. W. Scott.
Mr. and Mrs. Pickering.
Mr. T. Allan.
Mrs. Watkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Kemp and 2 infs.
Col. and Mrs. Dandridge.
Miss J. Anson.
Miss Laing.

For Bairndi.

Mr. D. Scott.
Mr. R. Kelvey.
Mr. Joyce.
Mr. T. W. Baker.
Mr. J. Begie.
Mr. E. Gubbay.
Mr. T. E. Barnard.
Mrs. A. C. Geddes and infant.
The Marquis of Stafford.

For Venice.

Mr. E. W. Winton.
Mr. J. A. Parker.
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Ingham.
Mr. Griffin.
Mr. and Mrs. Crowe and infant
Rev. N. Shashadri.

For Malta.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Paton and child.
Rev. T. Carrs.
Mr. McCarthy.

For Gibraltar.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Travars, and 2 children.
Mr. and Mrs. Carvalho and 2 children.
Mr. and Mrs. Abranches.
The Italian Band.

For Suez.

Their Serene Highnesses Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
Dr. W. de Fernee and 3 servts
Mr. C. Lobrey.
Capt. J. H. Alexander.

For Aden—Major General and Mrs. Huyshe.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE PURBHOOS OF BOMBAY.

WHEN we heard that it was proposed by the young Purbhoos of Bombay to give a ball—and a fancy dress ball, too—we never believed that the affair would come off. We were aware that the older and more orthodox portion of the sect looked upon the proposal with distaste, and that one or two of them believed that it argued, not to put too fine a point upon it, that the new generation were going as fast to the devil as champagne drinking and copying European manners could make them; and we thanked Jupiter that we were one of them. We feel inclined to rush off into generalisations at once; but with an effort we restrain ourselves, and shall endeavour to go business-like into a picture which could be filled with any number of interesting details.

It being duly announced that the Ball would be held in a bungalow in the Lallbagh, near Parell, and we having been elaborately invited, we proceeded thither on Saturday evening full of great expectations. Surrounding the archway at the entrance of the compound was a number of oil-butties which fizzed and spluttered and illuminated the faces of a European police inspector, some truncheoned sepoys, and a number of natives in various degrees of clothing, some of the styles of which might fairly be brought within the meaning of the term "fancy dress." The road up to the front of the bungalow was lighted on each side; some of the trees and shrubs were hung with little lamps; the rim of the fountain was covered with fire; the pillars supporting the verandah were encircled by lamps; the front of the building was covered in the same style; and between the dazzling light, the heat, the perfume of the burning oil, and our astonishment at a blue light being set off as we arrived, and select members of the Town Band bursting forth with "See the Conquering Hero comes," we arrived beneath the portico in a slightly agitated frame of mind. At the doorway, a little man, with olient black hair and a cherry-coloured velvet cloak lined with blue silk, jumped forward, nearly tripping over his sword, which somehow seemed to get mixed among his legs whenever he moved, and welcomed us loudly by name, although we could swear that we had never rested our eyes on his handsome figure before that precious moment. We subsequently learned that "Gil Blas" was the gentleman to whom we were indebted for his agreeableness, and with the impetuous hero of Le Sage we entered the outer hall, where we got a glimpse of the treat that was in store for us. Six inches from where we stood in wonder, a number of Purbhoos, wearing puggrees that were huge both in respect of circumference and the height of the centre-piece (which always appears to us to be remarkably like Punch's hump as imprinted on the first page of the London weekly of that name), were reclining, with their eyes directed towards the ball-room, whence were issuing the familiar strains of nautch girls and melancholy-sounding hurdy-gurdies. Before we had time to take in the scene, "Gil Blas" hurried us off to the left and through a passage, and then into the ball-room, which was ablaze with candles and chandeliers. We noticed that the room was divided into three portions. One side of it was occupied by the fancy dress characters; [illegible] was left clear for the performances of [illegible] and musicians; and the other [illegible] for spectators, the front row of [illegible] were conducted by our gay [illegible] allotted to European guests. [illegible] chair, a young gentleman [illegible] a Parsee priest, and [illegible] what looked like cigar [illegible] us a small bouquet [illegible]; and when we had [illegible] high clothed in [illegible] sprinkled attar [illegible]ed, we were [illegible] dancers? [illegible]d almost [illegible]friends to [illegible]lised the [illegible]y dress [illegible]ciple, [illegible]sses [illegible]e [illegible]y Cross. [illegible]n of the [illegible] also of an [illegible]need not mention [illegible]y except, perhaps, [illegible] to be the honourable [illegible] stop occasionally in his [illegible] give a gigantic handker- [illegible]efore him when she desired to [illegible]ring aside and blow her nose be- [illegible]g upon a pathetic part of the nar- [illegible]which she was just about to illustrate by [illegible]ring scream and majestic twirl. The gen- [illegible]men sitting facing as were much more enter- taining, and in consideration of the grotesque appearance which they cut, we forgave the Purbhoos for disappointing us by having no dancing among themselves and so in a manner imitating the actors who played "Hamlet" with the Prince of Denmark left out. Speak of Englishmen taking their pleasures sadly! Look, ye cynical Frenchmen, at the countenances of these masqueraders! Not a smile—not an expression—to be seen on one of them! There they sit—fiddling with their dresses, on their swords, or their laces, looking neither to the right nor the left, very well pleased with themselves internally perhaps, but scorning to show any sign of it whatever! At the end of the seat in the front row, two young men are sitting. They are dressed in black broadcloth cut after a somewhat ancient Quaker pattern. These gentlemen turn out to be representing "A Siamese Traveller" and "A Portuguese Gentleman." The likeness to a Siamese dwelt less in the European dress than in the features of the Purbhoo, which were puffy and high near the cheek-bones. The Portuguese community would not have been proud if they had seen the Purbhoo representative of their "gentlemen." He wore a hat long, greasy, and narrow-brimmed; no collar graced his neck; the shirt front was studded with thumb-marks as well as Cambay stones; the hair was lanky and greasy, like a Continental strolling musician's; and the coal-black moustache shone oilily against a polished mahogany countenance. Next to the "Portuguese Gentleman" sat "Madhaveo," the friend and companion of Dushyant, the King of India, in love with Shakuntula, characters who appear in the Sanskrit play of "Shakuntula," which has been translated by Sir William Jones and Professor Monier Williams. A queerer fellow than this "Madhaveo" could not be met in Bombay in a day's ride. He wore a light chintz dress which seemed to be jacket and trouser in one. His cap was like a conch shell with the mouth fitted on to his skull—or liker, perhaps, the cap which little boys in England associate with "Punch" of "Punch and Judy" fame. Bells were hung round the edge of his cap. In his hand he held a long stick with a bunch of paper flowers at the end of it. His moustache extended half a foot on each side of his face, and the points were a continual source of danger to his neighbours, who avoided him or spoke to him only at a distance. The strings that kept on the moustaches were quite apparent, and their tightness raised the flesh on either side of them. If Madhaveo had only grinned a little he might have looked a tolerable Mephistopheles, but he looked as tame as a cat, and no one could flatter Dushyant for his choice of noble-looking companions. Not far from Madhaveo we noticed a boy dressed up as "The Emperor of China." The costume was tolerable, but the vacant face was scarcely what one would expect to find in the temporal head of the "Heathen Chinese." Side by side with the "Emperor" sat "Scindiah," and on the whole this was a good imitation of the great scowling Marathi chief, although Scindiah himself might not have thought so. Near by was a thin, weak little man with spectacles and on making inquiries we found that he was intended to represent the ferocious looking Rewah. Most people attract attention by the expression of their face, but here sits a puny little Purbhoo who positively draws all eyes towards him by the thinness of his legs, which are encased in white cotton socks some sizes too big for the duty they were now being called upon to perform. This little man jauntily wears a silk cloak embroidered with gold tinsel over his angular shoulders, and a waggish cap on his pericranium. His moustachios are like a French Hussar's, but nevertheless the little man has no ferocity in him: his greatest cares on earth are to keep his cap well perched on top of the mass of oily hair which he has borrowed, and to keep his small sword from tripping him up. This is "Lorenzo, a gentleman of Venice, in love with Jessica." We saw him endeavour to get into an armed chair three times, and on each occasion his sword fell across the arms. But his mild countenance changed not; probably "Lorenzo" was abstracted with the thoughts of music and the moon which read so prettily in the "Merchant of Venice," or was thinking how best he could change his undistinguished appearance and realise Launcelot's warning to Jessica—

"There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a Jewess' eye,"

Leaning back grandly in a chair, with his legs stuck out before him, and his cheeks puffed till the contour of the dark face resembled the sun in a partial eclipse, sat a young man robed in a long black cloak and surmounted by the cornered flat hat of an Oxford student. This gentleman was very fat stomach-wise and face-wise, and would have made a better representative of a lager-drinking Bursch than an "Oxford graduate." We learned from this gentleman that he found the costume in an old copy of the *Illustrated London News*, and that, coming out as an M. A. in Bombay, he thought he could have no difficulty in looking the successful young man of Oxford. Here moves about a most extraordinary shape; is it man, boy, or girl? It has long matted hair, evidently plucked from a horse's mane; it has a Nankin overall and trousers of the same material; on the head rests a little yachting straw hat, gaily decked with ribbons. We set this down as a representative of an English school-girl, and with this idea we searched for wan-looking thin-legged Lorenzo, hoping that he might regard the figure as the substance of his ideal Jessica. But the figure was indignant. The black eyes rolled, the snub nose turned up an extra inch, and the tongue exclaimed, "Sar, I am English schoolboy." So our philanthropic endeavours on behalf of Lorenzo were dashed in pieces like a potter's vessel, and we reflected that English schoolboys must after all be fearfully and wonderfully made. An old man wearing a cap with ears, a long mantle, a bear-skin pinned to his shoulders, and a drum attached to his left arm, approaches us staff in hand, and fixes us with his glittering eye. An Eastern Magician, we think he is, and ask him if he is an illum-wallah and dare thus walk abroad without the fear of Mr. Justice Bayley before him. He replies that it is because he is afraid of being taken for an illum-wallah that he now appears before us as a "European Wizard of the Middle Ages," and asks indignantly whether we would dare to apprehend him for his attachment to the Rosicrucian mysteries. We could not reply to the question thus suddenly put to us, and turned round to avoid it when we observed a gentleman dressed as the Commander-in-Chief or an Aide-de-camp of His Excellency the Governor admiring himself before one of the large mirrors in the room. This gentleman had his hat under his arm, and wore an eye-glass; and his hair, which was long and brown, was tangled into pieces like tar-ropes about twelve inches long. We observed "A Persian" about six feet long and as many inches broad, smirking and bowing before another looking glass, and were nearly falling into a reverie when some jingling bells drew our attention to a little man with a fool's cap, slashed doublet, and tight hose, who was rushing hither and thither serving the company. He probably was meant for "Touchstone," but how the wicked flirt with Audrey in the Forest of Arden should have had his face smirched over with ashes like a fakeer we cannot imagine, unless it were that he hoped to elude the gaze of the simple but earnest William. Make way for another fool—we mean another representative of a Court Fool! This one wears a masque with a crooked mouth and a very long nose. "An you be a fool," we said, "you should have jest in your mouth and strange oaths to go by;" and thereupon he giggled and said, "God dammy," which caused great laughter. He and then volunteered to sing us an English song of his own composition. We retired into a corner with him, and, surrounded by the "Commander-in-Chief," the "ex-Ameer of Scinde," an "Italian Bandit," and the "European Wizard," he chanted, in a monotone and without the slightest expression, a song which we took the trouble to take a note of, believing that it might furnish an illustration of an ordinary native's idea of the kind of song which the English community are wont to listen to in their drawing-rooms :—

"O I am a Mary be my charming girl,
I will give you monthly pay,
Come listen to what I say
My dear charming girl.
Chorus—Come listen to what I say,
If a Mary be my charming girl,
I will give you monthly pay.
I will give you diamond ring,
I will give you jewelled thing,
If a Mary be my charming queen,
O I shall be your king.
I will give you a thousand pound,
I will give you bordered gown,
If a Mary be my charming girl
Come listen to what I say."

When the song was finished, the singer danced slowly round with his arm in the air like a nautch girl, and he was so loudly applauded that he repeated the song. A conspicuous figure that now near our group looked like something meant for Robin Hood or a Forester of that description, but his puggree was too much for this belief, and we asked who he was at a friend of his, a little fat man dressed like a police inspector, who was rushing here and there waving a baton and giving orders as nearly as he could imitate "Egerton Sahib," when we were informed that this was Dushyant, the lover of Shakuntala, before alluded to in this most veracious narrative. Dushyant wore a bright green velvet coat, a tinsel quiver on his back, and tights, and looked neat enough and sad enough to capture the heart of any Shakuntala born without a stone for a heart. We next noticed two Italian brigands sitting with their guns held at arm's length in front of them, and a bearded and a moustachioed gentleman representing an Italian Captain who wore a Glengarry cap with an ostrich feather on the top as large as a funeral plume. Another gentleman with spangled hat and a large "N. S." on the breast of his blue silk coat shared our admiration with the Italian Captain, and this, we learned, was no less a personage than "Nadir Shah, King of Damascus at an Ancient Period."

We could go on enumerating the features of this wonderful Purbhoo Fancy Dress Ball, but we trust that by this time we have sufficiently outlined the affair to set our readers off into a series of reflections upon the skill and daring of the Purbhoos. Where the dresses came from is a mystery which probably could be fathomed only after diligent questioning at the curiosity shops in the bazaar or the tailors who are honoured with the patronage of the most go-ahead portion of the Hindoo community. We subjoin an approximate list of the characters :—

Chief of Jamkhundie.	Nadersha, King of Damascus.
Chief of Meerj.	Kaka Parakh.
Nabob of the Carnatic.	Shah Jehan (a Mogul noble-man.)
Gunputrao Gaekwad.	Parsee.
Nawab of Joonagher.	Rajpoot Prince.
Lorenzo (Gentleman of Venice with Jessica.)	Scindiah.
Parsee Priest (Mobed).	Raja of Kolapore.
Emperor of China.	Italian Captain.
Arab Mirshah.	Artillery Officer.
Mogul Mirshah.	Native Commanding Officer.
Dushyanth, King of India (in the play of Shakuntala).	A Wizard.
Oxford University Graduate.	A Khojah.
Raja of Rewa.	A Pundit
A Turk.	A Memon.
A rich merchant of Yemen in Arabia Felix.	Italian Brigand.
Ex-Ameer of Scinde as a private gentleman.	Hermit.
A Muscat merchant.	Borah.
Mohah character of Indra.	Iranee.
Gil Blas.	A Siamese Traveller.
Khodabux.	An Indian Prince from the Deccan.
Emperor of Delhi.	A Japanese Student returned from England.
	A Mysore Saraswat Brahman.

After a few questions from Mr. J. B. Smith, the examination terminated for the day.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

(Concluded from Saturday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding.

Mr. Grant Duff continued—Now we will pass from the barracks to another subject. Does not India enjoy a protection from the British navy?—Yes.

Does not India pay £70,000 a year for services quite unlike anything rendered to Australia?—I do not see why the Persian Gulf should be eliminated from the British service. I do not admit that it is a different service. I cannot admit that it is different from the service performed by the British navy on the coast of Africa.

Have we any interest in the Persian Gulf which is not connected with India?—The trade of the Persian Gulf is no doubt chiefly carried on with India. If there are any excuses for a special subsidy, it would be not India but China, because India has a very important interest in China.

But we could hardly ask England to maintain ships in the Gulf to keep down the pirates there; and if India had not the assistance of the British navy to keep the Indian seas, India would have to maintain a navy of its own?—The condition of the Persian Gulf is different now from what it was forty or fifty years ago; piracy has ceased, and whereas formerly a vigilant outlook had to be maintained against pirates, now the matter is done with much slighter means.

Do you mean to say that if we did not keep the police of the seas, you would guarantee the sea against pirates?—No, certainly not; because pirates would spring up not merely in the Gulf, but along the whole Indian coast, if the British navy did not keep the police of the sea.

Are you aware that in September 1864, the Secretary of State in Council censured the Government of Bombay for disobeying the Government of India, and that the Governor of Bombay in reply stated that the proceeding in question had arisen from oversight, and that such would not occur again?—I am very glad to hear that; but it was merely a censure and it did not check the Government of Bombay, for it went on as far as ever. (Laughter.)

Who was responsible for the sins of the Government of Bombay?—The Secretary of State was officially responsible: the Government of India did its best to control the Governor of Bombay and failed; and therefore the burden of controlling him rested with the Secretary of State, who supposed somebody else was responsible. In 1863 Sir Bartle Frere was Governor of Bombay. We have allowed to him a certain sum for which he was to send up a detailed estimate, and he sent up an estimate greatly in excess of it. Lord Elgin declined to deal with it. Thereon a discussion arose which was not ended when Lord Elgin died. The matter was referred to the Government of India, and Sir Charles Trevelyan was the man who was most instrumental in getting a large sum for the Governor of Bombay chiefly and professedly on the ground that the local Governments should have more power and authority.

Mr. Fawcett (to Mr. Grant Duff)—What is your authority for that statement?

When Mr. Fawcett was putting this question, the Chairman repeatedly called out order and kept calling it out while Mr. Fawcett repeated the question a second time.

Mr. Fawcett—Then I must have the room cleared.

The room was cleared accordingly, and the public after ten minutes was re-admitted, when the question was again put.

Sir Charles Trevelyan—That refers to the transaction in the first year of my Indian financial administration, which I have already described to the Committee, namely, that in my first budget I made ample provision for public works in Bombay and elsewhere. But I also said that though the annual provision had been made for public works in the first budget, yet if in the course of the year any further sum were required for irrigation works or other good plans, the money would be provided accordingly out of surplus I had, upon which the Government of Bombay sent from Poona, where a congress of public works officers was being held, to the Government of India, a supplementary estimate for public works of various kinds, amounting to upwards of half a million, and asked the sanction of the Government of India to them. The answer to that was that they could not be sanctioned wholesale, and that information must be furnished in reference to them. Some were rejected at once or postponed; and in reference to others, information was asked for with the intention that when information was received final orders would be given. To that we were told in reply that a large portion of these works had been actually ordered to be commenced, and that, I believe, is the transaction alluded to. Notwithstanding the great irregularity of the Government of Bombay, I recommended that certain limited portions of the works should be proceeded with.

You said a few minutes ago that the Secretary of State merely censured Sir Bartle Frere; do you think it was the duty of the Secretary of State to recal Sir Bartle Frere?—I maintain it was the duty of the Secretary of State to have brought back the Government of Bombay to financial regularity, looking to the whole of the conduct of the Government of Bombay.

Was there any middle course between censuring him and receiving an apology from him and recalling him? The object was to bring the Government of Bombay under control. Whatever was necessary for that purpose should have been done, even to the extent of recalling him.

I used to ask as to the metre railway gauge; you have expressed objections to it; you admit that some saving will be obtained from the gauge?—Yes; some saving on the first construction, and that is the only thing.

You would have liked the Secretary of State to have overruled the Government of India?—Railways form a question on which the experience not only of England but of the whole world should have been brought to bear; and the subject is far better understood in England than it is in India.

Are you sure that you yourself were not overborne by that English opinion which has acted so badly during the last ten years on the finances of India?—No reasonable person professes infallibility; but after we form the best judgment in our power, we assume we are right. In this case, however, I agree with the body of the professional and mercantile experience of England.

Which the Council of the Secretary of State has done in some other cases in which you have not done so?—Certainly.

Have you formed your opinion from authority or from study?—I have had the subject before me for thirty years. I have taken a great interest in railways, both trunk lines and branch lines, and all the time I was in India I had the subject before me.

Then you are in favour of a much larger employment of natives to do the same work as Europeans but at a less salary. Would not that be made one of the greatest grievances you could inflict upon India?—No; if you had two scales of salaries fixed beforehand, one for natives and one for Europeans; but what I contemplate is that the administration should be conducted by natives under European supervision, and I would go on the principle of Lord W. Bentinck in developing a native civil service.

Then your policy does not differ very much from what is already in existence?—I think it has been acted upon in a desultory manner, but I think the time has come when we should apply ourselves to this policy vigorously.

As to the custom of the Company of taking a stock account periodically, if stock were taken would not there be an extraordinary addition to the property on the soil of India as compared with the company's days?—It would be difficult to say; it depends on the estimate you place on the navigation works. I would not hazard an opinion on the subject. Borrowed money must also be taken into account; if you are making up your accounts you cannot leave that out. But I wish to say that I do not wish to throw discredit on the benefit derived by India during the Queen's government from public works, although there has been too much and although there has been a failure. But the mere fact of the Queen's government having broken through the old doctrine of "no roads" and "as little public works as possible" is a blessed thing. My object is not to prevent the development of India, but to get as much good and as little evil out of it as possible. I think stock-taking would be quite unstatesmanlike and quite unnecessary; it would be merely a curious enquiry, that is all, if it was thought worth while to make it; but I am very far from thinking it should be made.

You say we have been doing nothing since the mutiny but inventing new taxes. Now I am sure that is not a statement you wish to stand by?—Indeed it is. (Laughter.) What I meant was that they acted as bogies to frighten the country. Under the old Company, if a person invented a new tax I do not know what would have been done to him, but under the Queen's government circulars are sent out to officers asking them if they cannot recommend a tax. I think I shall be able to show the exact turn of the road where the old policy of reducing expenditure ceased and the new policy of inventing new taxes began.

Do you still stand to your former statement that the increase of the revenue of India since the mutiny has been owing to the honest development of the country?—Yes; because though we have talked about new taxes, we have not imposed any of them except the income-tax and the licence tax. The salt tax was increased.

You have severely condemned the income-tax; but are you aware that out of 36 opinions which have come from Bengal, 21 are in favour and 15 are opposed to the tax; and out of 20 from the North-Western Provinces, 12 are for abolition and 8 for the retention of the tax; and does not this show that a large body of opinion is in its favour?—Yes, if your statement is correct.

Mr. Grant Duff next explained to the witness that the minutes of which he complained as having been withheld from a parliamentary paper which had been published did not come within the class of papers called for by the House, and therefore could not be printed.

This terminated Mr. Grant Duff's cross-examination of the witness. The greater part of the questions had been previously written out and were read from slips of paper which the Under Secretary brought with him.

Mr. Eastwick then took up the cross-examination and questioned him chiefly as to the necessity of not taking stock but of keeping a complete store account, so that stores might not be allowed to accumulate and go to waste. The object of a store account should be to let Government know what it had, that it might either be able to use it when wanted, or dispose of any surplus or old stores profitably. With reference to the distribution of European troops throughout India, Sir Charles Trevelyan thought that several points should be held by strong garrisons, such as Agra, Delhi and Bombay in the west of India; the troops should be massed in healthy hill countries. He was also in favour of colonization, and thought that by that means a strong Christian population might be raised, especially in the Neilgherries, which would greatly strengthen our hold in the South of India at least.

Mr. Eastwick—Would you be surprised to hear that of the 60,000 or 70,000 European troops in India, only 4,000 were stationed in the hills?—I am sorry to hear it.

You are aware that Peshawur is one of the most unhealthy stations in India, and you are probably also aware that in the hills and on the left side of the Indus, some of the most salubrious spots in the world are to be found; what are the reasons which induce the Government to keep troops in Peshawur and not to use these healthy hill sites?—I suppose it was considered to be an object of political importance to hold Peshawur by a force sufficiently large to be saved from any sudden assault. It is a subject fairly open to consideration, whether a small European force properly entrenched with a large reserve in the neighbouring hill country would not be preferable. He also thought there was no need for keeping troops in Trichinopoly and Masulipatam.

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday disposed of a number of municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to about Rs. 75.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, who has been appointed acting Judge of the High Court, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Kurrachee in the course of this week.

FEAST TO THE BRAHMINS BY A RAJA.—The Raja of Dhrangdra gave a feast the other day to the Brahmins of Nassick in a temple there. The Brahmins assembled on the occasion numbered four thousand.

THE CENSUS AT SURAT.—The *Surya Prakash* observes that although it is more than a year since the last census of the city of Surat was taken, the results of that enumeration have not been published yet.

THE FORTHCOMING CONCERT.—Practice for the concert on the occasion of the opening of the Town Hall organ is held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoons at a quarter past five. All who are willing to join are asked to assist.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Tookaram Yessoo. The jury found that death was caused by apoplexy induced by excessive drinking.

THE B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.—A correspondent asks us to represent to the Traffic Manager of the B. B & C. I. Railway the dirty condition of the carriages running between Bandora and Boree Bunder, and the fact that passengers are inconveniently crowded because there is only "half a first class carriage" in the train.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BROACH POLICE.—The *Suryadaya* praises Mr. Cameron, Superintendent of the Broach Police, for his skill, industry, and assiduity in the detection of crimes. The writer gives the instance of the arrest of the murderer by this police officer in the recent murder at Tankaria, and says that this is not the first successful capture by Mr. Cameron.

THE LATE MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—On the receipt of the news of the death of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Manockjee Limjee Aturya, the representative of the Parsees of Western India at Teheran, convened a meeting of the principal Persian Parsees, when it was resolved to take the name of the deceased in the religious ceremonies.

THE PORT TRUST BILL.—The *Akhbari Soudagar* criticizes the Port Trust Bill recently passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and sent to the Viceroy for his sanction and approval, and earnestly hopes that Lord Northbrook will not give his consent to this obnoxious law without careful attention to the petition sent against it by the various land companies and the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay.

A CASE OF ALIMONY.—Some time in 1871 a Hindoo named Vithoba Pundoorung, a Government pensioner, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with refusing to maintain his wife and was ordered to pay Rs. 50 per month for her maintenance. Defendant having failed to comply with the magistrate's order, on the 19th June 1871 a summons was taken out against him at the instance of his wife to show cause why he should not pay the alleged sum. He did not appear in Court and a warrant was therefore issued for his arrest. He was concealing himself, and last week was arrested by a detective of the police force at Alibaug.

A SUIT AGAINST PESTONJEE DINSHAW.—On Saturday at the High Court, the case of Pestonjee Nanabhoy v. Pestonjee Dinshaw was resumed before Mr. Justice Green. Two witnesses for the defendant were examined and Mr. Pherozsha Mehta was rising to address the Court when his Lordship said it was not necessary for him to do so, as there was really no case for the defendant made out. There was no evidence that plaintiff was only a trustee for Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, and the latter did not appear to have entered into any general agreement to pay defendant's debts. His Lordship gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 4,000 with interest at 12 per cent. from 18th July 1871 and costs.

THE DISPENSARIES AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Ahmedabad Summachar* observes that there are three public medical dispensaries at Ahmedabad. One originally established by Huthesing, a very wealthy merchant, is now under the management of Government; another was opened by another millionaire, Rao Bahadhur Bechurdas Ambaidas; the third has been established by the Municiplity. The average daily attendance in the first is from 30 to 35, in the second about 50, and in the third about 200. The largest attendance in the Municipal dispensary is the result not only of the gratuitous dispensation of medicine, but of the excellent care taken of the patients by the doctor in charge of it.

IRISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.—We have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Irish Presbyterian Mission in Guzerat and Kattiawar for 1872. The Missionaries now in the field number 6, viz., at Surat 2, at Ahmedabad 2, at Borsud and Gogo 1 each, Rajcote being at present in charge of a catechist. There are 7 catechists, 4 colporteurs, and 40 teachers. Twelve adults were baptized last year. The communicants number 138. There are 78 orphans. Rev. Mr. Gillespie, speaking of Rajcote, regrets that the Christians there have shown an inclination to form matrimonial connexions with the members of the caste to which they originally belonged. This tendency has been observed in connection with other missions in this Presidency.—*Bombay Guardian.*

HIGH COURT.—31st MARCH.

[Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

4-71-71—Mr. C. Peile—The Secretary of State in Council, &c., v. Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

5-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. The Hon. M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

6-72—In person—Ramjee Bhoga and another v. Khimjee Withul and another—In person.

7-72—Thacker and Chalk—Ludwig Adolph B. v. Goculdas Cullianjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

8-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Kurembhoy Khutao v. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v. Hajee bin Meya bin &c. and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

12-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsey Oobhaya and another v. Cooversey Khetsey and another—Thacker and Chalk.

14-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Richard Latham and others v. Lalljee Ludha and others—C. Tyabjee.

15-72—Keir, Prescot and Winter—The Central Bank of W. India v. Archibald Thomson and others—No appearance.

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bappoo Sagoo Naiquin v. Casee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne.

23-72—Jefferson and Payne—Eduljee Burjorjee v. Muljee Jamsetjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

26-72—J. Gopall—Anunta Babarao v. Baghoba Crustnajee and another—Tyabjee.

31-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nunnoo Moya bin, &c v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

32-72—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Chatao Meya Mohomed, &c., v. Motiram Sobhagram—No appearance.

35-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmail Hajee, &c., v. Hajee Moosa Sajun and others—Shapurjee & Thakurdas.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

778-71—Jefferson and Payne—Joachim Ischude v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

45-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Anton Pokorney v Framjee Ardasir Davur—J Gopal.

77-72—Tyabjee—Hajee Ooaman Hajee v Naron Ghella—No appearance.

41-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Sitaram Huridas and Purshotumdas Munmohundas—Khunderao.

533-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Nagindas Dayabhoy v Nasir bin Abdool Habib—Tyabjee.

74-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjebhoy v. Muljee Mooljee—Dallas and Lynch.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

177-72—Tyabjee—Mo[illegible]ee Vizbhoocundas v Nundcore, widow, and another—Chalk and Turner.

788-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Aga Hajee Zaniel Abadeen v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Chalk and Thacker.

191-72—In person—Shaik Mahomed bin, &c. v Abdool Cadur bin &c.

193-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vundravun Viglall v Raghoonath Sooonderjee and another—In person.

948-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Joharimul Dulsookroy v Gopalrao Myrall—Tyabjee.

130-72—Modi—Shapurjee Nowrojee v Ahmed Mousanee and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

173-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon. James Sewel White v Gopaldas Madhowdas—Jefferson and Payne, and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Irroo v Bai Javer—Tyabjee.

739-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Wasoodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai, widow,—Khunderao.

761-71—Leathes and Crawford—Shu Lulloobhoy Lilachund v Hurjivun Dutram and others—No appearance.

765-71—Dallas and Lynch—The Bank of Bombay v J. L Lushington and others—No appearance.

782-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jewa Ramjee v Bhanjee Raghowjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Valjeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essubjee and another—M.H. Sears.

820-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bezonjee Pestonjee v Joseph Jefferson and another—Payne.

608-71—Jefferson and Payne—Gorjun Khan bin, &c., and another v Aga Alli Akbar bin, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

92-71—Leathes, Crawford and B.—Moolchund Ruttonjee and others v Punna Kustnajee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ARCTURUS, 1,054 tons, Captain A. N. Williams, will sail to-day in ballast for Akyab.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, nacoda, sailed on the 29th instant for Cutch with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 4,173 tons, Captain George Henry Parkins, sailed on Saturday last for England with troops.

THE BARQUE CLAVERHOUSE, 405 tons, Captain F. G. Strachan, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE FAZULKURRIM, 488 tons, nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Singapore (Jan. 14th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hajee Abdool Currim Cadoo.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain G J Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hurnee—Mr. Hickerson, and ten deck passengers.

THE s.s. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain M. A. Hibbert, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Cochin—Rev. Father Ambrose, Rev. Father Joseph, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. ALICE OTTO, 847 tons, Captain R. Gibb, sailed on the 29th instant for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 5,502 bales cotton, 323 bales wool, 140 cwts hemp, 478 bags wheat, 20 cwts. mustard seed, 160 cwts. coir yarn, 200 cwts. horns, 1,000 cwts. myrabollams, and sundries.

THE EMIGRANT SHIP TREVELYAN.—We now learn that the account of the accident to this vessel was considerably exaggerated. The ship merely touched the ground and with the aid of the coolies on board and crew was got afloat soon after the mishap. As, on examination, it proved that the ship was making no water, the captain proceeded on his voyage to Demerara.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE s.s. YEDDO, 1,471 tons, Captain John Owen, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from London (February 21st) calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Mrs. W. Williams, Mr. J. Boilieu, Mr. G. William, Miss Craddock, Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. C. Emery, Mr. Collishaw, Lieutenant Hayes, Dr. T. S. Veales, Miss Code, Mr. C. Roberton

by agreement, it is proposed to have recourse, has, it is generally admitted, been in several cases most inequitable to owners of small properties in and around Bombay. Your memorialists would further contend that if the same principles were adopted in the valuation of large, as have been followed out in the valuation of small, properties, a gross injustice would be perpetrated which would lead to widespread dissatisfaction with and distrust in the honesty of the Government. Your memorialists would respectfully urge that the fair value of large properties cannot be adjusted according to the principles recently enunciated in an important land case without prejudice to private rights.

Section 33 provides that, "It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, save the trustees, to make, erect, or fix below high-water mark within the port, any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, pier, erection, or mooring, without the consent, in writing, of the local Government first had and obtained. Any matter or thing which may be so made, erected, or fixed, may be removed by the trustees, and the person who shall have so made, erected, or fixed any such matter or thing, shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and to a further fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such matter or thing shall have been permitted to remain so made, erected, or fixed, after notice to remove the same shall have been given to him, and shall also be liable to pay all expenses which may have been incurred by the trustees in removing such matter or thing: Provided that this section shall not apply to moorings laid down, or to be laid down by the Conservator of the Port." Your memorialists would respectfully remark that the restrictions imposed by this section on the proprietors of foreshore rights are unfair, unjust, and inconsistent with the freedom of action which the Land Companies, after the countenance of the Government in the first instance, have now a right to expect. It is true that the section has a redeeming feature, inasmuch as it provides that certain things may be done with "the consent in writing of the local Government first had and obtained," but it is well within the memory of your memorialists from past experience that the local Government refused to sanction the construction of a pier at Colaba unless under the onerous conditions that the same charges should be levied there on behalf of the Government as were leviable at the Government Bunders under Act 5 of 1870. Your memorialists have good reason to fear that pressure from the Port Trustees on the local Government would probably result in the same onerous conditions being imposed before consent was given to the construction of any new works, although such works would be effected entirely by private enterprize and without aid from the Government. Your memorialists contend that in common justice they have a claim for equal wharfage rights and powers with the properties of the Port Trust. Your memorialists seek no favour, they only want justice, but they claim, independent of any trustees under Bill 5 of 1872, that perfect liberty may be accorded them for the initiation of further improvements in their properties and the construction of works, so long as such improvements and works do not interfere with the in-shore navigation or are not prejudicial to the harbour.

Section 56, by an amendment which was carried at the second reading of the bill, provides that; "It shall be lawful for the trustees, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, to land, ship, or tranship goods between vessels in the harbour of Bombay and the wharves or bunders, and to make such charges in respect thereof as they shall think fit without the sanction of Government." The powers thus conferred on the trustees, your memorialists are advised, are inconsistent with certain Acts of the Imperial Legislature, to which reference is craved.

Your memorialists would refer your Excellency to 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 85, section 4, where it is enacted *inter alia* that "The East India Company should with all convenient speed, after the 22nd day of April 1834, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandise, stores and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account books as commercial assets, and all their wharehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purpose of the Government of the said territory, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of their affairs, and reduce their commercial establishment as the same shall become unnecessary, and *discontinue* and *abstain* from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, &c."

Your memorialists are not aware that the before mentioned Act has been repealed. Your memorialists would further refer to 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, which transferred to Her Majesty's Government the government of the territories then in the possession of the East India Company and all powers in relation thereto, but confers no greater powers nor privileges than those previously possessed by the East India Company. But apart from all questions of law, your memorialists would earnestly bring to the attention of your Excellency the hardship which Government competition will entail on many of your memorialists who, as landing contractors or muccadums, hold considerable property in barges and boats for landing and shipping merchandise. It would, your memorialists contend, not only be unseemly, but opposed generally to the principles which regulate public policy, to have Government competition in a calling which from time immemorial has been in the hands of the people. The effect of such competition will be absolute ruin to many of your memorialists, who in view of such a catastrophe would implore your Excellency to consider well before sanctioning a power which will in its ultimate effects have [such dire consequences. The inroads on private enterprize directly sanctioned by the Bill No. 5 of 1872 are so glaring, that your memorialists feel that it is only necessary to bring the effects of such competition to the notice of your Excellency to obtain redress. It may further be allowed to your memorialists to remark that there are no existing evils in the present mode of landing or shipping cargo, which the proposed innovation of Government competition would counteract.

Your memorialists would also direct attention to clause 11 of section 81, which confers powers on the trustees, which, if arbitrarily exercised, may operate to the serious disadvantage of all those engaged in plying cargo boats for hire. It is but natural that the trustees should favour their own craft to the detriment of others.

"The Bombay Port Trust Act of 1872 repeals the Bombay Act 22 of 1855 save as to any acts done, or rights or abilities acquired or incurred, under or by any of the said Acts before the coming into operation of this Act." Under the Bombay Act 22 of 1855, as will be seen by a reference to sections 4, 17, and 60, private rights are most rigidly respected. But while the Bill No. 5 of 1872 professes in the very first section to respect such rights, the tenor of many of its subsequent sections directly authorizes encroachments on such rights as has been already shown.

Your memorialists would also draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that while the properties of companies and private individuals along the foreshore are assessed in the ordinary manner for municipal rates and taxes, the properties of the Port Trust are by the Bill No. 5 of 1872 exempted from a fair contribution by a composition of Rs. 50,000 in lieu of all rates and taxes, except rates and taxes for water and halalcore services.

This, your memorialists contend, is a concession not justified by circumstances.

As regards the general scope of the bill, it is not within the province of your memorialists, in the character in which they address your Excellency, to dwell on the shortcomings of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1872. They would only remark generally that the consequence of the Port Trust holding such an amount of landed property entirely unnecessary for the purposes of the Trust must lead to increased port charges, which will ultimately result in dissatisfaction and discontent, and probably to the diversion of trade to other ports.

The Bombay Government, though in part constrained by external pressure to purchase the Elphinstone property, were doubtless actuated by the best of motives; but your memorialists fail to see why the State, having made a bad bargain, restrictions should be imposed on other properties which are manifestly calculated to force the trade to the Port Trust Bunders. Your memorialists have adduced sufficient evidence in the recital of the history and cost of the Land Companies to show that they also have made bad bargains. The broad principle must, your memorialists contend, be admitted that it is the duty of the State to study the rights of all equally. Your memorialists submit further that it is the duty of Government to distribute trade rather than centralize it, to encourage the utmost private enterprize rather than to check it, and to foster all interests as well as its own, so long as those interests are in consonance with healthy progress and freedom of trade.

The objections which are commonly urged against Government interference and competition with private enterprize apply with increased force in the present case. It is admitted as a general rule, especially in India, that with the exception of railways, canals, telegraphs, and the postal system, individuals or associations are much better able to transact their own business than the Government would be to transact it for them.

The question then arises as to the sacrifice of the interests of your memorialists to the interests of the Government. If such is to be, the facilities now attending the landing, shipping, and storing of cargo will be diminished, and thus a grievous outcry will be raised against the Government for the portentous mischiefs in store by commercial enterprizes being conducted by the State. Your memorialists have endeavoured to state their case fairly and honestly, and have only to ask what the late Sir Robert Peel declared for railways "absolute free trade."

Your memorialists would now humbly pray that your Excellency will withhold assent to the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1872 until it shall have been so amended as not to interfere directly or indirectly with perfect freedom of action to proprietors of foreshore rights, and freed from those clauses which in their operation would be restrictive of and antagonistic to private enterprize and trade.

And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study, testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. W. KIRK, Inspector General of Registrations, is appointed Superintendent of Stamps in the Punjab in addition to his other duties.

THE Rajpoorah station-master has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for being the chief cause of the late collision near Sirhind.

ON the night of the 20th instant, three prisoners of the Chuprah jail made their escape by climbing over the *hajut* and compound walls.

WE understand that a beautiful Altar cloth for the Bombay Cathedral is being made at Hyderabad under the superintendence of the Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Mr. Patton.—*Sind News*, March 25.

WE understand that Mr. Elias S. Gubboy, the well-known merchant of this city, has proceeded to England. We believe Mr. Gubboy is the first Hebrew citizen of Calcutta who has undertaken the journey.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RISKS OF POLO.—In a game of polo at Edwardesabad, Lieutenant Campbell, 1st Punjab Infantry, met with a very severe accident. His adversary accidentally clubbed him, gashed his lip, smashed his teeth, and hurled him insensible to the ground.

RIOT IN DELHI.—A riot took place in the zilla of Furreedabad, in the Delhi district, at the celebration of the Mohurrum between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. A number of men on both sides were wounded. The police lost no time in suppressing the disturbance and apprehending the aggressors, about sixty in number.

A NEW monthly magazine is, we hear, to be started in Calcutta on the 1st May under the title of *Palm Leaves*. It will be edited by a lady, and is to be illustrated with photographs. It is intended that the magazine shall contain articles, essays, historical and antiquarian sketches, poetry, &c., and an original story.

MERIT REWARDED.—A European, who was some time ago declared by the magistrate to be a vagrant, and sent to the Government Work-house in the Presidency Calcutta Jail, has, on the recommendation of Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of that institution, had his name struck off the vagrancy list, and, owing to his good conduct and intelligence, been appointed turnkey.

ASSAULT ON THE INDUS.—A serious case of assault was tried in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Mooltan, the other day; it is the first of the kind that has occurred between the officers of the steamboats that ply between Mooltan and Kurrachee. The row arose out of a supposed insult offered to a lady, and the upshot of the affair was that the mate of one steamer knocked down the commander of another, smashing his nose and injuring one of his ribs. For this he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.

THE SOLDIERS' SPORTS IN CALCUTTA.—The first day of the sports on Tuesday last fully realized the object with which the generous gift was made by the unnamed member of the Civil Service, and the soldiers, both European and native, seemed fully to appreciate the amusement provided for them. The heat of the weather, no doubt, prevented the Calcutta public from attending, for the grand stand was empty until just towards the end. The racing was very good, the entries very numerous, and all went off well. Lord Napier of Magdala was on the ground, walking about among the men from the commencement; and after the racing, two sepoys of the 28th Punjab Infantry performed, in his presence, some very wonderful feats with a moogdar, 1½ maunds in weight, which considerably astonished the British soldiers, as well they might.—*Englishman.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.—Mr. Anderson, warder in the Presidency jail, was reported to the police as having been removed to the General Hospital on the 18th instant, with a somewhat nasty wound on the throat. From enquiries made, it appears that the man had for three days before been drinking pretty heavily, and on the day in question was suffering from its after-effects—the D. T. While in that state, he is said to have committed this rash act, which nearly cost him his life. A charge is pending against him for this offence. He will be arraigned before the Southern Division Magistrate on his discharge from hospital. His present state is considered critical. He states that during his suffering, he imagined that the prisoners in custody had combined and attempted to take his life, and in self-defence he took up a table knife, and, while flourishing it about, received the wound for which he is at present undergoing treatment.—*Indian Daily News.*

FIRE AT AGRA.—A fire broke out on Thursday night about 10-30 in the R.A. lines, Agra. It began in No. 5 barrack, occupied by the 7-23rd, in the part used as a library and recreation-room, and was discovered by the sentry on duty. The fire spread like lightning, and in a very short time the whole barrack was a sheet of flame. Fortunately there was very little wind; as it was, barrack (No 6) to its right front was also destroyed, and there was much danger of a third sharing the same fate. Colonel Evans, Commanding the R.A., was nearly the first on the scene, and it was mainly due to his energy and skilful directions that the fire was got under by 1 A.M. The whole accommodation of the 7-23rd was destroyed. The men are now in tents, and it is believed they will be established for the present in the Chatham Lines. No lives were lost, and but one man hurt; but the damage to property was great, some of the men having lost all they possessed.

A BAILIFF SOLD.—On the 12th March a bailiff of the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes went on board of a native craft luxuriating in the euphonious name of Bhoresinghar, for the purpose of levying an attachment on some goods laden in her belonging to an insolvent merchant who failed lately, named Kirpal Asodeo. The attachment was levied, and the goods were put into a boat for the purpose of being conveyed to the shore. While the goods were in the boat alongside of the craft, the attachment was protested against as being illegal on the ground of the bailiff not being armed with a silver oar! The bailiff on hearing this left the goods in the boat and repaired to the shore; in the meantime an attachment was levied on them at the instance of the District Court. The next morning the Small Cause Court bailiff, having been informed that no silver oar was necessary to enable him to seize property afloat, proceeded to the native craft again, but to find the goods gone! This man was in oblivious ignorance of Sec. 233 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as also of the fact that an ordinary writ of attachment is sufficient here for the purpose of a seizure both on land and afloat!—*Sind News*, March 24.

A ROW BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE POLICE.—A curious case is going on in the Court of the Mooltan Cantonment Magistrate. It appears that on the day of the *Holee*, a native officer and two or three men of the 31st N. I. were arrested by the police on a charge of being drunk and creating a disturbance in the Sudder Bazaar, and the news having reached the native infantry lines, some twenty of their comrades sallied out and attacked the police, who at first had the worst of the fight, but on a reserve being brought up by a European Inspector, the soldiers were beaten off, and before they in their turn could bring up reinforcements, the affray was stopped by their officers. Sticks and batons were freely used, and one of the police and two or three of the native infantry had to go to hospital to repair damages. In the course of the Regimental enquiry which followed, the men who had been locked up declared that they were neither drunk nor riotous, and as there has for some time been an ill feeling on the part of the police towards the Native Infantry, their commanding officer has instituted a suit against the police inspector who imprisoned his men, for wrongful confinement. At present the case is undecided, and a good deal of conflicting testimony may be expected, as to whether the soldiers were or were not exceeding the licence usually allowed on holiday occasions. The whole affair is most disgraceful, and will, we hope, form the subject of a thorough enquiry.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a list of the business which was to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on Saturday last:—

The Hon. Mr. Beanfort to move that the bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah be read in Council.

Also to move that the bill be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

Also to move that the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns' Act be passed.

Also to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the bill to amend Section 9. Act XI. of 1849, and Section 27, Act XXI. of 1846, be taken into consideration, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the bill, and that the clauses of the bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Committee.

Also to move that the bill be passed.

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Bombay, 25th March 1873.

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,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000.
PAID UP £270,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W. C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

Bombay, Treacher's Building, and at Madras and Calcutta.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

The whole of the second series of 100,000 Shares issued at 5s. premium, or £1-5 per share, has been taken up, and a third series of 100,000 is now open to the public at 10s. premium, or £1-10 per share. The amount of Capital paid-up was, on the 1st January, £220,000, inclusive of premiums.

The premiums on Capital are being applied to the defraying of expenses connected with the formation and organization of the Company, so leaving the Capital intact, 20 per cent. of which is invested in Consols in names of Trustees to form a Guarantee Fund for the payment of claims.

The Shares are represented by "Warrants to Bearer," negotiable like Bank Notes, passing from hand to hand, without any formality pursuant to Clauses 21 and 28 of the Companies Act of 1867.

Shareholders receive Five per cent. per annum interest on paid-up Capital, and one-fifth part of the Profits, besides.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Offices of the Company in Madras, or Calcutta.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE offers a new and easy method of assuring Lives for any amount from Rs. 1,000 upwards on most advantageous terms. The leading features are:—

1st.—Undertaking Life Assurance only, and not combining with it the more hazardous and less remunerative business of Fire and Marine Insurance.

2nd.—Charging English rates of premium for India, and one uniform rate for the whole world, so abolishing all restrictions on Foreign Residence, Travelling, &c.; the Natural English Life Table, constructed for the Government, being taken as the basis of the premiums charged.

3rd.—Granting the option to Assurants of paying for their Life Policies a limited number of premiums, extending over five to thirty years, instead of continuing payments during the whole of their life-time, payments ceasing after the term of years arranged for have expired, but the full sum assured being paid by the Company, without deduction, should lapse of life occur before the term of years has expired.

4th.—Participations in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and no advantage gained by one class of assurants at the expense of another.

5th.—Securing to the assured a sum of money for each premium paid, by giving a Positive Promissory Note, or fully paid-up policy, for the proportion of the sum assured represented by the premium, free from all conditions, and payable "to bearer," which Promissory Notes, even if future premiums are not paid, remain always in force, and are payable in full at death of the assured, or may be surrendered to the Company during his lifetime for 40 per cent. of the premiums paid.

6th.—Making a sure provision for the payment of claims by investing in Government Securities, in Trust with the Official Trustee of Bombay, all the Net Premiums received (four-fifths of the gross premiums), and which Fund is only available for the payment of Policies, and can be used for no other purpose. Additional security to Policyholders is afforded by the investment in Consols in England of 20 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Company, to provide for any extraordinary mortality amongst the assured, and to be drawn upon only in case of the Premium Fund failing to meet claims.

7th.—Exempting sums payable under Positive Note, from Legacy Duty or other charges, neither Probate of Will nor Letters of Administration being necessary to legalize their payment.

CENTRAL TRUSTEES.

LORD SANDHURST, THOS. HUGHES, Esq., M.P., M. H. CHAYTOR, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE J. K. BYTHELL (Messrs. Gaddum and Co.)
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Esq. (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.)
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Government Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND NDPEILE.

MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

AGENTS.
MESSRS. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED
UPON
NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES
FOR THE
ASSURANCE OF LIVES;
CHARGING
ENGLISH RATES OF PREMIUM
FOR
INDIA,
AND ONE UNIFORM RATE
FOR THE WHOLE WORLD;
GIVING
UNLIMITED LICENCE TO TRAVEL,
OR TO RESIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES;
ALLOWING THE OPTION TO ASSURERS
OF
PAYING PREMIUMS
IN 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS,
EACH PREMIUM PAID REPRESENTING
A POSITIVE NOTE EQUIVALENT
TO A PAID-UP-POLICY.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS
FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED FOR LIFE.
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
(Table A of Prospectus.)

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being One-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

Payments may be made Half-yearly or Quarterly if desired, at a slight advance on the annual rates.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BONA FIDE SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS AT COST PRICE.
(CONSISTING OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOZENS OF CHOICE BRANDS.)

IN consequence of the demise of one of our Partners, it has been deemed expedient, with a view to a REDUCTION of STOCK and speedy settlement of account with the Executors of the deceased, to offer the following at Cost Price:—

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

SHERRY.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Class 1—A full-flavoured Wine	14 0
Do. 2—A pale dry do.	19 0
Do. 3—A pale delicate and dry Dinner Wine	22 8
Do. 4—Extra fine, very dry and delicate	27 8
Amontillado—Extra dry and well matured	28 0

BUCELLAS.

A delicate and light Wine	17 0

MARSALA.

A nice Dinner Wine, East India character	14 8

MADEIRA.

Very fine old choice East India Madeira	30 0

PORT.

Class 1—A pure fruity Wine	14 8
Do. 2—A full-flavoured mellow Wine	19 8
Do. 3—A fine old *Tawny* Burgundy Port	24 0

A few cases of 1821 Port in Pints.

CHAMPAGNE.

A light Wine—Pure Epernay	26 0
1864 Vintage, extremely delicate and very dry	29 0
Geisler's	34 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Fine Sparkling	29 0
Very superior	36 0

SPARKLING HOCK.